

## BRITISH THRUST FAILED SOUTH ARRAS—BERLIN

Penetration at Bullecourt and Rencourt Admitted—Americans From Ailette to Aisne.

Berlin via London, Friday, Aug. 30.—"Great British attacks on the 30th front southeast of Arras, failed," says the official statement from general headquarters tonight. "There were local engagements northeast of Noyon and on the Ailette."

The official communication issued by the war office today follows: "Southeast of Arras the enemy's infantry and tanks advancing on the battlefield were taken under the effective fire of our artillery and battle planes. Toward noon the enemy resumed their attack. Their center of gravity yesterday was south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

"In severe fighting we beat back the enemy who launched several assaults from Cherisy and Fontaine against Hendecourt. Further south the British penetrated Bullecourt and Rencourt. Bitter fighting raged here in the trench system and crater fields of former battles.

### Rencourt Retaken.

"Rencourt has been wrested again from the enemy and the eastern part of Bullecourt recaptured. At noon the enemy extended his attacks as far as northeast of Bapaume. For the most part they broke down under our fire. Five times he attacked in vain from St. Leger and Mory. A great number of tanks were destroyed.

"North of the Somme in connection with movements carried out south of the river we shifted our defense to the line running east of Bapaume and to the northwest of Peronne yesterday. The enemy followed hesitantly, advancing beyond Bapaume, Comblès and Baurpains.

"Between Peronne and the Oise there have been infantry engagements and also between the west bank of the Somme and the Canal. Strong attacks which the enemy launched southeast of Nesles and from Noyon against our new lines northeast of the town were repulsed.

French Obtained Footing. "On the Ailette the French obtained a footing on the east bank of the stream west of Folembay but only to a slight depth.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French and Americans resumed their attacks. Between Pont St. Mar and Chavigny they stormed our lines from early morning. The enemy was advanced in front of dense attacking waves of infantry. East German, Madeburg, Hanoverian, Thuringian and Guard regiments completely frustrated the attacks of the enemy carried out with double superiority in force.

"Seventy-two tanks were shot to pieces. "The French suffered a severe defeat here yesterday. Their losses were unusually high. We captured prisoners from ten different divisions."

## SPAIN MAY TELL GERMANY WHERE TO GET OFF

Meeting of Cabinet to Discuss Sinking of Spanish Vessels by Submarines.

London, Aug. 31.—The German Spanish situation is critical, according to a dispatch from Madrid early today. Premier Dato was reported to have been closeted with the American charge d'affaires for several hours.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—(Night).—The Spanish cabinet went into session at 5 o'clock this afternoon to consider the situation growing out of the torpedoing of Spanish ships by German submarines. Premier Dato cautioned correspondents just before the meeting that the situation calls for extreme calmness and unity. Spain's interests must be held above those of all the belligerents, he declared.

## Mrs. Martin Almost Crazy With Itching Cuticura Healed

"I began to itch all over, and I was full, from the top of my head to the soles of my feet, of pimples. I could not stand my clothing at times, and I scratched until my skin was dark blue. I was almost crazy, and could not sleep at night."

"The doctor told me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In two days I was relieved of the itching, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillie Martin, 404 1/2 Mulberry St., Macon, Ga.

Dedicate sensitive skins with tenderness should not be irritated by impure, strongly medicated soaps. Why not use on the face, and for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura, a pure, gentle soap, touching the first signs of pimples or irritation with Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura Dept. 1," P. O. Box 103, Lowell, Mass. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. "Cuticura" 50c.



Ruth Collins  
a colored girl of Ft. Worth, Texas, uses

## Nelson's Hair Dressing

She says that she has found NELSON'S a wonderful help in making her hair soft and easy to manage.

NELSON'S is the original and genuine Hair Dressing that is recommended and sold by druggists everywhere. Thousands of colored girls all over the United States say it is unequalled for making stubborn, curly hair soft and glossy.

Take this advertisement to the drug store and be sure to get the genuine NELSON'S. The price is still 25 cents.

NELSON MFG. CO., Inc.  
RICHMOND, VA.

"Nelson's will make you proud of your hair!"

# HUN HUSTLED, HUNRIE, BADGERED IN NORTH, SOUTH, CENTER SINCE FOCH GAINED UPPER HAND

(Frank H. Simonds.)  
(Copyright, N. Y. Tribune.)

Substantially three weeks have now passed since Foch, having gained the initiative at the Marne, launched the first of his blows at the Somme, that of Aug. 8. In that period we have seen a bewildering and almost unfathomable revelation of French strategy as contrasted with German. The events of the campaign from March 21 onward taught us the German method, the combination of men and material in a colossal and brutal attempt to win a decision by sheer force. The strategy was a strategy of mass, of momentum, the effort, by the employment of the most gigantic machine military history has known to overpower all resistance.

Between March 21 and July 18 the German delivered three major blows, each of them accompanied by a comparatively smaller blow in a secondary field. The greatest blow was the first—the Picardy offensive, in which not less than 110 divisions took part, followed at a very brief interval by the Flanders operation, in which forty additional divisions participated. The second blow, that at the Aisne, was made by far smaller forces, and its secondary phase was the operation above Compiègne and aimed directly at the seizure of all the Lassigny Heights. The third blow was the Marne offensive, which had as its main circumstance the attack between the Argonne and Rheims and as its minor detail the drive south to the Marne, which took on additional importance when the drive to the east had failed.

Now in each of the three operations the general circumstances were the same—an enormous concentration, a terrific initial drive, the gradual exhaustion of the force engaged and thereafter a pause of several days. The pause was not a pause to reconstitute his mighty machine, and in each case the delay proved to be of greater value to the allies than to the enemy. No blow was immediately decisive; failing this, each delay permitted our allies to reorganize the front, to shift the position of the line, to bring in fresh troops, and to launch a new offensive.

French Giant Downed. On its third effort the German machine broke down, the strategy was defeated by a series of tactical blunders. The first blow delivered by Mangin toward Soissons, the German giant was caught off guard by a quick blow brought him down in a heap.

After the second battle of the Marne, the German plan of the campaign was in the discard. Ludendorff could no longer hope to win the war in the campaign of 1918. Foch had won his defensive victory, and he was now assured that the older allies could hold out until the new allies, the Americans, were in their places on the Western front and the allied offensive had become possible. But what we could not perceive, what no one did perceive, was whether the initiative would henceforth belong to the victor of the second Marne or he would resign it to Ludendorff and await a later opportunity to regain it.

We knew that Ludendorff had reserves to the north and that there was a real opportunity for a successful German local offensive either toward Calais or Ypres. All depended. All depended upon two unknown factors, the actual strength of Foch and the comparative weakness of Ludendorff.

Occupied "Soft Crust." In Picardy the Germans occupied a front which had no permanent anchorages for more than eighty miles. From Soissons to Arras the German front was a front created by hazard and as a consequence of the successes of the spring and summer. It was, to use a simple figure, a "soft crust" upon which the system of defenses which made the Hindenburg line a permanent barrier; without the elaborate trench lines which had come from the Marne and the Somme in 1918, the German front between Soissons and Arras was merely a jumping-off place for an offensive. The Germans had paused in their offensive with the intention of resuming the advance at a later period.

The result was that any considerable success of the allies, any material advance at any point on all this bulging front, would inevitably set in motion not merely the front attacked, but adjoining sectors. It was a front on which a local dislocation, if it were considerable, might set the whole front from the Scarpe to the Oise in motion. It was, therefore, an ideal front on which to put the operation of the French, as contrasted with the German, method of strategy; the swift, sharp blow rather than the mass attack. For Foch had now the means which were necessary to repeat the German performance of March, and he had beyond all else, the essential that he should not give the time to transform a soft into a rigid front.

Foch and Ludendorff Knew. Foch knew Ludendorff knew. After Aug. 8, that there would be a German retreat; probably both were sure of it after the battle of the Marne salient had turned against the German. Foch's problem was to prevent Ludendorff from repeating Hindenburg's exploit and making a retirement without the loss of men and guns, another such retreat as that of March, 1917.

Now in this battle between two rivals Foch had had in the first three weeks all the best of it. Since he first struck the Germans in the Marne salient they had lost more than 110,000 prisoners and above 2,000 guns. Set that against 30,000 prisoners and about 2,000 guns claimed by the Germans for their operations between March 21 and April 29. The time is about the same, the capture of prisoners by the allies has been 30 to 1. The German has paid a high price for his retreat. He has found his infantry assailed after his rear guards could go. He has been harried, hustled, badgered by blows, now in the north, now in the south, now in the center.

Like Lightweight Boxer. The engaging aspect of Foch's strategy is that it permits no period of rest for the enemy. Ludendorff is always being attacked. If one allied army rests, another is at work, and each army's success opens the way for the attack of another. There is an ever present demand for reserves; the strain increases, it does not diminish; the whole line cannot stabilize itself; a local dislocation is always in progress and is constantly being corrected by adjoining sectors. So far it has been something like the strategy of the lightweight boxer against a heavyweight, in which the smaller man has enabled him to rain blow after blow upon his opponent, confusing him, dazing him, punishing him considerably, but more conspicuously shaking his confidence. The German, on the other hand, has in the past when he had the opportunity, staked all on the knockout blow, which he never quite landed. Now, when the heavy weight is weary, the comparatively fresh opponent has his chance.

Possible and Probable. We have now to reckon with the possible and the probable. It is possible that the German strategy may at any moment collapse and some local thrust produce a real disaster. This did approximately happen in March, when Ludendorff's army, routed in the first two days of the conflict, retreated straight away from the French, who were trying to come to its assistance and almost gave the Germans Amiens. It is less likely to happen in the German army, because there is no comparison between the German staff and the British, just as there will be no comparison between any staff we may create in this war and the French staff. This is the fatal defect of new armies, and the British, contrasted with the French or German armies, is a new army.

A real disaster might make a German stand at the Hindenburg line impossible and might be the prelude to a general retirement to the line of the Meuse, but it is possible that a solution is in line for opportunity.

The time to prepare is NOW.

Deposits made in our Savings Department on or before September 4th draw interest at 4 per cent. per annum from September 1st.

Hamilton National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,600,000.00

MORE LIGHT—LESS CURRENT  
THE "100 POINT" UNIT FIXTURE  
Ask to See This New "Wonder Light"

Mills & Lupton Supply Co.  
THE HOUSE OF SUPER-SERVICE  
Phones: Main 115, 608, 1475, 6966

Electrical Fixtures  
Are cheaper now than they will be again for long, long time! In fact, there'll be hard times later getting anything at all in electrical specialties. Take a tip and buy now while the buying is good. Special prices on lighting fixtures.

Fred Cantrell Co.  
607 MARKET STREET

Children Ory  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

18 to 45  
13 Million Americans, Attention!

The victory which precedes peace can be ours next year declared Gen. Peyton C. March, our Chief of Staff, testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs that "eighty divisions of Americans should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919." This is no chance guess of an optimistic conjecturer, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, but "the considered, sober, carefully tested, checked, and rechecked judgment of our 'pooled' military opinion." It affirms that the "policy of putting our heaviest possible punch into next year's campaign is not only the wisest policy . . . but is possibly the only policy that will surely win the war."

The Newark News avers that we "intend to supply all the men necessary, no matter how many that may be," and decides that this number will be that "required to win a political victory over a people whose concept of the world belongs to the age of the mammoth and the saber-toothed tiger." What is now needed is quick action by Congress says the Brooklyn Eagle, as "the path to ultimate triumph is plain. We may tread it successfully only by making our military effort in the next six months correspond to the greatness of our resources in men and material."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 31st provides an illuminating review of the reasons for increasing the draft ages and of the chances for bringing the war to a speedy conclusion and quotes expert opinions as to the best means to be employed for insuring an overwhelming Allied victory.

Other articles of unusual interest in this most stirring number of "The Digest" are:

The Czecho-Slovaks Recognized  
Detailing How a New Allied Nation has Come Into Existence as a Permanent Barrier to Germany's Eastern Ambitions

The New East Front  
War Profits and Excess Profits  
Branding the I. W. W.  
The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire  
Germany's Interest in Mexico's Oil  
Germany's Gigantic War Profits  
Defeat Scars the Huns  
The Importance of the Jugo-Slavs  
Grenades to Suit Everybody  
Automatic Light Conservation  
New Transcontinental Railways  
Spraying Smoke Out of Sight  
Many Striking Illustrations, Including Cartoons, Reproductions, etc.

Motor Trucks, Motor Cars, Farm Tractors, and Motor Equipment  
To maintain the efficiency of all motor vehicles that are essential to the winning of the war is a duty and privilege that every motor vehicle owner and dealer recognizes. The Government needs the help of every citizen, and the industry of war, so dependent on motor vehicles, must be continued at highest speed.

The August 31st issue of "The Literary Digest" is a special Motor Number, containing the announcements of manufacturers of motor trucks, tractors, passenger cars, and efficiency-producing motor equipment. If you are interested in motor transportation, you will find this issue of importance.

August 31st Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest  
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

## GALLOWS HAD NO TERRORS FOR REDS IN VLADIVOSTOK

Kniskely Visits Siberian Soviet On Its Last Day in Power—Siberia Can't be Clubbed Into War—No Pomp and Gold

Lace About Bolsheviki.

(By Burton Kniskely.)  
(Staff Correspondent Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Vladivostok, Siberia.—Allied intervention in Siberia is weathering its worst days now.

Soon it will be more popular, advance faster, and get bigger results. That's based on my inside investigation of the soviets before the bolsheviks were ousted from power.

Long talks with soviet leaders when nobody else was talking to them. Vladivostok soviet officials warned me while intervention would put them out of business then stronger. They doctored, make the nation after they were right—temporarily.

I spent a day in their headquarters—the last day before they were ousted. I was the only foreign newsman to do so. They talked to me in "straight Turkish" without any ifs, ands or buts.

They expected to be thrown out. I KNEW they would be. But nobody looked for it. They had the look of men who were sure they were right—ready for any fate.

The soviet was in the squat, mansion-like former headquarters of the port and railway. I rubbed around the irregular hall, hunting my bolshevik interpreter. I went into one room and out of another and nobody looked up or spoke to me. I opened doors, was ignored, closed them. It was quiet and orderly. Everybody was paying attention to him.

Most of the clerks, and the people who came and went, were roughly dressed. That was the only difference. There was no fuss and feathers, no formality. Men and women bent over books, checked over vouchers, consulted each other quietly. There were few employees, few visitors.

In the inner office I was greeted by Constantin Sukhanov, president of the Vladivostok soviet. Vladimir Gubelsman, commissary of the far-eastern soviet, a man evidently Sukhanov's secretary, and Jerome E. Litke, head of the soviet press bureau. The secretary left his work, democratically, from time to time to listen and join in the conversation.

All but he were small, unassuming, of the simplest attire, almost untidy as if they were entirely indifferent to their clothes. They looked like exactly what they were—former workmen. But their brains were not insignificant, nor their words.

They were just plain men, without any "dog" style or trappings—but men who had burned the bridges behind them and so had no reservations to make.

I told them, realizing their plight, that they could speak freely and without involving future tactics. They answered I could print anything they said or thought.

They didn't fear printer's ink because they had ceased to fear even the scaffold. Fortunately far from the German intrigue of Russia, they were true to their lights, willing to die for them, and therefore men who had to be respected though disagreed with.

"In Vladivostok you have only a few hundred troops," I said. "Almost 15,000 Cossacks at the bridge and here, Ypsa can be cleaned out quicker than a wink, any day."

"We know that well," was Sukhanov's reply. "But we would not mind the allies should realize the soviets, with all their faults, and with all the pressure from within and without, are still friendly. But, Kerenky only existed six months. Without the world revolution we never expected to exist this long."

"We may go tomorrow," they did, but they put up several hours' fight. "But experience teaches that the soviets, while they may change their tactics and form, will not die or change their principles until socialism is the actual practice."

"But," I said, "others claim the people are not with you and would be glad to see the last of you."

Sukhanov smiled frankly. "Normally the population is indifferent to the soviets," he said. "But when the soviets are attacked, they rally to them."

His words had been low and deliberate. Then he spoke more energetically: "Today no one can enslave a country against its will. They might temporarily, but not permanently."

There you have the last words of the Vladivostok soviet leaders. In their words where they stood. They could not see things any other way.

Because they were at the Czechs' mercy I thought they might dodge the Czech question. They didn't. They said the Czechs were Austrian war prisoners, and the best thing they could do was to get out of the country.

These men, except Litke, who had been in America and was a hunchback dreamer with a vision of a vitriolic self-trained Russian workers. The same day in another office building I thrashed things out thoroughly with Peter V. Utkin, a self-educated Austrian workman, and his assistant, Dr. Alexander Sienkiewicz, a self-offering, spectacled, graduate of Maryland university, and working in Phipps dispensary at Johns Hopkins when the war broke out.

They were in charge of the liquidation of the zemstvos and the nationalization of industries in all eastern Siberia. They were self-peddling the nationalization of industry. They saw that dress and color were not turned into facts in a day. But they would not turn back, or give up.

Like Sukhanov, they were against intervention, but less positively. Intervention has aroused much hostility—not only the unexpectedly fierce military opposition still holding up the Czechs and Cossacks north of Nikolai, less than 200 miles away, but passive popular hostility, too.

But with the wise policy Americans expect, because they play so large a part in the expedition, intervention will gain rapidly among the Siberian people.

When they are shown that fighting the soviet troops does not mean hostility to the Siberian people, and when economic aid proves America's actual broad-and-butter friendship, the tide will flow from the soviet to the allies.

Siberia, Russia, cannot be clubbed back into the war by enemies—but they can be helped back into the war by friends.

SOCIALISTS FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES HOLD MEETING  
Copenhagen, Aug. 30.—A number of socialists from neutral and belligerent countries met at Interlaken, Switzerland, on Monday, according to the Frankfurt Zeit-

ing. No details of what transpired are known. A recent dispatch from Switzerland said that Philip Scheidemann, leader of the socialists in the German Reichstag, was at Interlaken.

Governor's Wife to Work in Powder Plant  
Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, wife of the governor, today entered the training school at Seven Pines to qualify as a full-fledged munition worker.

Many society women and girls already are at work in the plant earning 35 cents an hour.

SET ASIDE \$2,500,000 TO PURCHASE SEED WHEAT  
Washington, Aug. 30.—Taking up consideration of the appropriation bill with its amendment providing for national prohibition, beginning July 1, 1919, the senate today tentatively accepted a committee amendment proposed by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to set aside \$2,500,000 for the purchase of seed wheat to be sold to farmers.

NEW OIL REFINERIES HELD NONESSENTIAL BY FUEL BOSS  
Washington, Aug. 30.—New oil refineries were held nonessential today by the Fuel Administration. There is more refining capacity in the midcontinent fields to take care of all demands, the announcement said. The fuel administration materials for maintenance of existing facilities.

stand at the Hindenburg line impossible and might be the prelude to a general retirement to the line of the Meuse, but it is possible that a solution is in line for opportunity.

One Peril Remains. Nothing that has yet happened precludes a desperate attempt on Ludendorff's part to regain the initiative when his line has been stabilized. Nothing proves that he will not be able to establish the front in a relatively near time and not further east than the Hindenburg line. His position is not yet as bad as that of the allies just before Foch took command, after Petain had saved Haig by closing the gap between the Oise and the Somme. But that position was one of deadly peril, and Ludendorff, if not so critical, is one of extreme discomfort, carrying with it the patent danger of disaster in the immediate future and hourly getting worse.

The one peril, it seems to me, is that the happy turn of tide may lead us to expect too much this year and thus give the German a valuable weapon when he comes to us, as he will, this winter and says:

"Neither side can win the war on the battlefield. I tried and failed last year, and then you tried and failed, therefore let us make peace by negotiation."

We may win the war on the battlefield this year; there is a chance, but only a chance. But this is not our year to win, but his. He has had his chance and failed; our chance can only come surely next year. Our problem this year was to live, and in the last five weeks we have won a second Marne, a third and even a fourth Somme, taken 110,000 prisoners and regained 1,500 square miles of France, while a little earlier our Italian ally won the Piave.

Notable General's Caution. If we are stopped for the rest of the year at the Hindenburg line we shall be better off than any reasonable man could have hoped for last March, and we shall have every reason in the world to believe that before this time next year we shall have demonstrated that the German is to be decisively beaten on the battlefield in the campaign of 1919.

Maj.-Gen. Tom Bridges of the British army, who reorganized King Albert's forces, once said to me that the thing that he had found most dangerous in German methods was the advantage they took of unwarranted optimism. "We have been beyond immediate realization and when they were not ready to realize, we were not ready to realize."

To me this is the only remaining danger. For the rest there is Foch, recent victor, the defeated submarine and the ever-growing material advantages of the allies. There is a chance, a bare chance, of a decisive victory this year—as against the certainty of next year.

Children Ory  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

18 to 45  
13 Million Americans, Attention!

The victory which precedes peace can be ours next year declared Gen. Peyton C. March, our Chief of Staff, testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs that "eighty divisions of Americans should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919." This is no chance guess of an optimistic conjecturer, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, but "the considered, sober, carefully tested, checked, and rechecked judgment of our 'pooled' military opinion." It affirms that the "policy of putting our heaviest possible punch into next year's campaign is not only the wisest policy . . . but is possibly the only policy that will surely win the war."

The Newark News avers that we "intend to supply all the men necessary, no matter how many that may be," and decides that this number will be that "required to win a political victory over a people whose concept of the world belongs to the age of the mammoth and the saber-toothed tiger." What is now needed is quick action by Congress says the Brooklyn Eagle, as "the path to ultimate triumph is plain. We may tread it successfully only by making our military effort in the next six months correspond to the greatness of our resources in men and material."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 31st provides an illuminating review of the reasons for increasing the draft ages and of the chances for bringing the war to a speedy conclusion and quotes expert opinions as to the best means to be employed for insuring an overwhelming Allied victory.

Other articles of unusual interest in this most stirring number of "The Digest" are:

The Czecho-Slovaks Recognized  
Detailing How a New Allied Nation has Come Into Existence as a Permanent Barrier to Germany's Eastern Ambitions

The New East Front  
War Profits and Excess Profits  
Branding the I. W. W.  
The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire  
Germany's Interest in Mexico's Oil  
Germany's Gigantic War Profits  
Defeat Scars the Huns  
The Importance of the Jugo-Slavs  
Grenades to Suit Everybody  
Automatic Light Conservation  
New Transcontinental Railways  
Spraying Smoke Out of Sight  
Many Striking Illustrations, Including Cartoons, Reproductions, etc.

Motor Trucks, Motor Cars, Farm Tractors, and Motor Equipment  
To maintain the efficiency of all motor vehicles that are essential to the winning of the war is a duty and privilege that every motor vehicle owner and dealer recognizes. The Government needs the help of every citizen, and the industry of war, so dependent on motor vehicles, must be continued at highest speed.

The August 31st issue of "The Literary Digest" is a special Motor Number, containing the announcements of manufacturers of motor trucks, tractors, passenger cars, and efficiency-producing motor equipment. If you are interested in motor transportation, you will find this issue of importance.

August 31st Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest  
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE